

WHO IS NUMBER EIGHT?

A Slight Clue to the West Point Outrage.

Result of Mr. Gaylor's Examination—On
Handwriting Compares With the Note
of Warning—The Name Kept Se-
cret—Whittaker Had No Pil-
low-Cases — Mr. Town-
send Not Present.

The Military Academy Investigation.
WEST POINT, N. Y., April 19.—Superintendent Gaylor, the ex-cadet, in handing over to the court the papers which he had created a sensation in court this morning by his testimony. He had been given several days ago 257 pieces of paper from the 25 cadets, on which they had written sentences containing the words in the note of warning found in Whitaker's room. Before handing the papers to Mr. Gaylor last week the cadets took from each paper the signature of the cadet who wrote it and numbered the paper and the detached signature alike from 1 to 257, keeping the signatures himself and giving Mr. Gaylor the papers. When asked to explain the cadets' papers Mr. Gaylor is today maintaining that he had Mr.

the 257 papers presented, and he had found none of the similarity between any of them and the note of warning except in the case of the paper numbered "8." He had been given several other papers written by the person that wrote the sentences numbered "8," and in each instance the writing strongly resembled that of the note of warning.

"April," and the "tu" following the latter word. He said the writing of the person designated as No. 8 was the only hand that presented points of resemblance strong enough to warrant an opinion, and he recommended the court to pursue its investigation in the direction of No. 8. As yet it has not been an-

er was found on Whittaker's floor addressed to the
Whittaker's mother in Whittaker's hand-
writing. It was only partly written, and was
in two pieces and partly burned, and it was
taken from the room and destroyed. Cadet
Cornish, Hodgson and witness not thinking
that it ought to have been preserved.

When Mr. Gaylor returned from inspecting

was clearly of the opinion that the writing on one of them was written by "No. 8," but not the other two, though some of the writing on the latter bore some resemblance.

No one but Recorder Sears knows who "No. 8" is, and he says the fact will not be revealed until further along in the investigation.

Cadet Dickinson testified that he had inspected Whitaker's room four times since last November, and at other times saw no willow

Several cadets were called to testify to the quietness of the barracks on the night of the alleged outrage, and all swore that they heard no unusual noises that night, no struggle and no cries for help. Cadets Dickinson, Hodges and Cornish testified to a letter partly written

the morning the outrage occurred. They said it was on two pieces of paper and the edge of one sheet was burned, apparently. The date had been written, and also the words "Dear Mother." The letter was destroyed the same morning, the cadets not attaching any importance then. Mr. Townsend was not

The Two Houses of Congress.
In the Senate yesterday Mr. Harris reported a bill to amend the general incorporation act for the District of Columbia so as to include telephone companies, an enterprise not known to the act.

Mr. Harris also reported a resolution calling on the Commissioners of the District for an estimate of the cost of filling the old canal and the amount of land that would be gained hereby; also the probable cost of putting the James Creek canal in a good sanitary condition, and it was passed.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, the resolution for a commission on inter-State commerce was taken up and discussed to the close of the morning hour.

ill was then resumed, and Mr. Carpenter took the floor to conclude his speech begun on Friday. During the debate there were several sharp passages between Messrs. Carpenter and Blaine, not wholly impersonal in their nature. Without concluding the discussion the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned.

There was the regular Monday morning roll of States in the House for bills and resolutions for reference, but the number fell off to a few less than a hundred. After the roll of States the Speaker announced the first business in order the motion by Mr. McLane, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, to

Mr. Cox, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, moved to suspend the rules and passenate bill for an exposition in New York in 1883, to celebrate the anniversary of the re-

Mr. Shallenberger, from the Committee on Public Buildings, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill providing for a public building at Pittsburg, at an expense not exceeding \$750,000. The motion was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

... moved a suspension of the rules to bring before the House the bill granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican, Creek, Seminole and Black Hawk wars. The Republican seats being many of them empty and the other side comparatively full, there was some filibustering to allow absentees to

Mr. HUNTON moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to increase the police force of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Huxton disclaimed any such idea on the part of himself or his political associates, and challenged a demonstration of the allegation from his record.

Base-Ball.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 12.—Providence, 3; Brown University, 3.
NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—Stars, 13; Loos, 6.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 19.—The revenue cutter Samuel Dexter is ordered to Block

...from the island to the main-
land.

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**The Military Academy Investigation,
West Point, N. Y. And Its Signifi-**

testimony. He had been given several boxes of papers from the 257 on the day of the written sentences handed down. He had taken the papers to his room and in Whittaker's room. Before handing papers to Mr. Gaylor last week the reporter found on each paper the signature of a cadet who wrote it and numbered the papers in the order in which they were written. He kept the papers in the box numbered 257, keeping the signatures himself and handing the papers to Mr. Gaylor. The papers were taken as the result of his comparison Mr. Gaylor testified, in substance, that he had no way of knowing whether the papers were 257 papers presented, and he had found no similarity between any of them and the note warning except in the case of the paper bearing "S." He had been given several

the writing strongly resembled that of note of warning.

Mr. Taylor noticed resemblance in the letters "d" and "n" in the word "blast," letter "p" in "pistol" and "pistol" following the latter word. He said the writing was the same as designated as No. 8, was the only hand that suited points of resemblance strong enough warrant an opinion, and he recommended it to be pursued its investigation in the office of No. 8. As yet, it has not been identified with No. 8 represents. He said a letter was found on Whitaker's floor addressed Whitaker's mother in Whitaker's handwriting. It was only partly written, and was torn at the bottom. It had been taken from the room and destroyed. Cadets Smith, Hodgson and witness not thinking it ought to have been preserved.

On the three papers handed him he said he was not one of the epigrams that the writing was one of them. He said he was not sure, but the other two, though some of the writing like the latter look *some* resemblance.

To one but Recorder Sears knows who 'Na. . . and he says the fact will not be revealed.

Cadet Dickinson testified that he had in Whitaker's room four times since last summer, and at other times; saw no pillow on his pillow. He never saw other cadets' pillows. He thought those pillows were many reasons why he thought Whitaker the deed.

Several cadets were called to testify to the contents of the barracks on the night of the shooting, and all testified that they heard and unusual noise at night, and that they heard the cadets call for help.

Cadets Dickinson, Hudson

from the swoopings of Whittaker's room the morning the outrage occurred. They told him that the man in the pajamas and the old negro sheket was burned, apparently. The one sheet was burned, apparently. The other had been written, and also the words "Dear Mother." The letter was destroyed the morning the radicals not attaching any importance to the matter, "For Christ's sake," he said, "I am not going to do this." The first of the day's proceedings is deemed highly important.

The Two Houses of Congress.

The Senate passed the bill, Mr. Harris reported that the House had passed the act to amend the general laws of the act to amend the general laws of the act to amend the District of Columbia so as to include telephone companies, an enterprise known as the act was framed. It was placed on calendar.

Mr. Harris also reported a resolution calling the Commissioners of the District for an

The amount of land that would be gained by the state, also the probable cost of putting the creek course in a good sanitary condition, and it was passed.

Mr. Wallace, from the committee to investigate the frauds in the late election, submitted a report, and Mr. Teller gave notice of a similar report.

A resolution of Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, for the regulation for a commission on Inter-State Commerce was taken up and discussed at the end of the morning hour.

The consideration of the Ames Award was then taken up. Mr. Carpenter took the floor to conclude his speech begun on Friday.

During the debate there were several passages between Messrs. Carpenter and Teller, not wholly impersonal in their nature. The speaker, however, was able to keep his fire into executive session, and then ad-

There was the regular Monday morning session of the House for bills and resolutions for reference, but the number fell off considerably from the previous week. On that day the Speaker announced the first business in order the motion by Mr. McLean, of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, to amend the rules and pass the Pacific railroad bill. It was his first motion. The House agreed to the motion by a vote of 175 yeas, 76 nays, 73 members being present. The Speaker then called the vote resulting—yeas, 76; nays, 73. Mr. Cox, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the exposition to New York in 1893, to celebrate the centenary of the Declaration of American Independence. The yeas were suspended and the bill passed. Mr. Shallenbarger, from the Committee on Public Buildings, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the purchase of the

(90). The motion was agreed to by a two-thirds vote.

Col. Coltrane, from the Committee on Pensions, moved a suspension of the rules to be observed to. Hence the bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican, Philippine and Black Hawk wars. The soldiers being many of them empty pockets, the bill was comparatively full, there being some filibuster in the other house. In the bill, the bill was strenuously opposed on the side on account of a clause extending the limits of the pension laws to ex-Confederate soldiers and soldiers. When a vote was reached on the bill, it was 75 to 75, not law-making for the motion.

Huntton moved to amend the bill, and the bill to increase the police force of the city of Columbia.

Col. Coltrane moved the bill, declining the

to be made of ex-Union soldiers and
ers a blow at that class.

Mr. Houston disclaimed any such idea
on part of himself or his political associates,
and made a disavowal of the allega-
tions from his record.

Following discussion the House adjourned,
the motion goes over for a month.

Base Ball.

PROVINCENCE, R. I., April 12.—Providence,
down University 3.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—Starr, 13; Leck, 9.

Only Haulan and Courtney to Row.
MONROE, Ostr., April 19.—Only Haulan and
Courtney will take part in the race at Wash-
ington.

Cable to Block Island.

er Samuel Dexter is ordered to Block
and to-morrow, to assist in laying a tele-
phic cable from the island to the main-
d.